

# The Democratic Press.

J. D. MOUDY, Proprietor.

"Where Liberty Dwells, there is my Country."

\$1.50 Per Annum.--In Advance.

VOL. I.

EATON, PREBLE COUNTY, OHIO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1860.

NO. 8.

**FOOS & CAMPBELL,**  
[SUCCESSORS TO GILMORE & CAMPBELL.]  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,  
AND NOTARIES PUBLIC.  
Office on Barren Street, west side of  
Main street, north side of  
August 23, 1860. if

**MILLER & GILMORE,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
EATON, OHIO.  
Office in the old store of Joseph Camp-  
bell's new brick building, north side of  
Main street, opposite the court house.  
August 23, 1860. if

**S. BANTA,**  
Attorney at Law,  
AND NOTARY PUBLIC.  
Office West of C. Vanaunder & Co.,  
EATON, OHIO.  
August 23, 1860. if

**N. DUNN,**  
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE  
AND NOTARY PUBLIC.  
OFFICE opposite the court house, 2 doors  
above the Post Office.  
Deeds, Mortgages, Articles of Agreement,  
Ac., Ac., drawn and acknowledged taken.  
By prompt attention to business he hopes to  
merit a liberal share of public patronage.  
August 23, 1860. if

**STEPHENS & BRO.,**  
Dealers in Staple & Fancy  
DRY GOODS,  
Trimnings, Hosiery, Queensware,  
Milliner Goods, Notions, Embroideries, &c.  
Main st., opposite the court house Eaton, O.  
We offer great bargains to cash customers.  
August 23, 1860. if

**DRY GOODS,**  
Trimnings, Hosiery, Queensware,  
Milliner Goods, Notions, Embroideries, &c.  
Main st., opposite the court house Eaton, O.  
We offer great bargains to cash customers.  
August 23, 1860. if

**Eagle Hotel.**  
**WINTERS & SHAFNER,**  
PROPRIETORS,  
Barren st., between Main & Somers,  
EATON, OHIO.  
Good Stabling for one hundred and fifty  
horses. August 23, 1860. if

**American House.**  
**J. C. BOKER, Proprietor.**  
Main St., opposite Old Fellows Building,  
EATON, OHIO.  
THE Proprietor having recently purchased  
the American, and refitted and re-  
furnished it in good style, is now prepared to  
accommodate guests in the most satisfactory  
manner.  
Good Stabling for 100 Horses.  
Eaton, August 23, 1860. if

**Meredith House,**  
Corner Main and Fifth streets,  
RICHLAND, IND.  
**WINCHESTER & COWLES,**  
Proprietors.  
O. M. GEFFROY, PETER GIBSON.  
**GIBSON HOUSE,**  
Walnut Street,  
West side between Fourth and Fifth,  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.  
O. H. GEFFROY & Co., Proprietors.  
**HAMILTON HOUSE,**  
North-west corner of second and high sts.,  
Hamilton Ohio.  
THIS House has been re-opened since the  
first of July 1860, and thoroughly re-  
novated and re-furnished. Patronage is re-  
spectfully solicited. THOMPSON BERRY,  
August 23, 1860. if

**WILLIAM ENGLE,**  
Fashionable Tailor,  
H. AS recommended on Barren Street,  
where he is prepared to make anything in his  
line, in the latest and most approved style.  
Thankful for past favors, he respectfully  
solicits of his old friends and patrons a con-  
tinuance of their custom. Repairing and  
cutting done on short notice.  
Eaton, August 23, 1860. if

**CHARLES P. THUM,**  
Merchant Tailor!  
Room in A. A. Solberts building, formerly  
occupied by Lockwood's Shoe store, on Bar-  
ren street.  
He has on hand a fine assortment of  
**READY MADE CLOTHING!**  
All kinds of Clothing made to order.  
He has on hand as fine an assortment of  
Clothing, Cassimeres & Vestings,  
As can be found in the town.  
Eaton, Ohio, August 20, 1860. 2-17  
**EATON BOOT AND SHOE**  
**STORE.**  
**BECKER & RUHL,**  
TAKE this method of informing the public  
that they are still carrying on the above  
business on Barren street, three doors North  
of the post office, where they would be happy  
to meet their old friends, customers and ever-  
ybody wanting anything in their line. Will  
sell cheap for cash, or to good men on Time.  
All rights reserved gratuitously. All work war-  
ranted. Give us a call and we will con-  
vince you that you can make money by buy-  
ing at our shop.  
Eaton, August 23, 1860. 17

## Selected Poetry.

### My Dream

Three noble knights I dreamed were met  
Upon the tented field;  
Each bore his banner and, his sword,  
His helmet, spear and shield.

The largest of the three was dressed  
In black from top to toe,  
His body long, and lean and lank,  
His face was filled with woe.

The next in size was fair to view,  
His dress much like the other—  
His very mien bespoke the fact,  
He was a younger brother.

The third and smallest of the three,  
Brim full of pluck and action,  
Threw down the gauntlet on the field,  
For one or both the factions.

A consultation then was held,  
Between the allied brothers,  
How they might save their precious lives  
And take away the other's.

Said number one: "I dare not risk  
This helmet, sword and spear,  
Unless while I make up in front  
You will attack the rear."

The logic's good, quoth number two,  
Our cause is just and right—  
We'll sail this traitor to the wall,  
And test his boasted right.

Come one! come all! said number three,  
I claim no boasted right  
Save this, engraved upon my shield,  
The sovereign people's right.

'Twas then I heard the clashing steel,  
And faintly drew my breath—  
When shrieking came the herald's cry  
Who loudly shouted—death!

I looked, and lo! a concourse came  
Of yeomen good and true,  
Who gathered round to see the fray,  
And thus I lost the view.

What meant that rushing to and fro,  
That ebbing—flowing tide  
Of living, moving, active men,  
Except a Knight had died?

But yonder came a herald fourth—  
"Approaching me he said:  
The battle's over! Victory's ours!  
The little Knight is dead!"

Just then I caught another view,  
And 'twas a curious sight—  
The little Knight reported dead  
Was foremost in the fight.

The younger of the allied knights  
Lay bleeding, wounded, dying,  
While o'er the field in full retreat  
The other one was flying.

A loud, a thundering shout was heard,  
It echoed far and wide,  
In honor of the victory gained  
Since the little Knight died!

I woke in time to add a word—  
A wish if not amiss,  
May he live to die a thousand deaths,  
And every one like this.

**Negro Suffrage.**  
Cassius M. Clay, in his abolition  
harangue at Tiffin, said that "Negroes  
were possessed of the same  
rights as the white men." Of  
course, Mr. Clay then declares  
that—  
"Negroes should vote!  
"Negroes should hold office!  
"Negroes should set on ju-  
ries!!  
And be put on an equality  
with the white man!!!  
Such doctrines does not suit this  
latitude.

The Freeport Bulletin says  
that many accessions have been  
received from the republican ranks in  
that section, and mentions as promi-  
nent among them, Judge Betts,  
Dr. McKim, U. D. Menchum, Esq.,  
and Z. C. Cochran, Esq., all men  
of talents and influence.

A Topeka, Kansas, paper an-  
nounces that the old well in that  
place had given out, and adds that  
if the city fathers would make a  
good well, where all could be ac-  
commodated, "water would soon be  
as cheap as whisky, and a great  
many induced to use it as a bever-  
age."

All the blackest of the Black  
Republican papers make it their  
special business to defend John C.  
Breckinridge against all attacks  
just as much as they do to defend  
Lincoln. Men of the south! what  
is the significance of that?—Louis-  
ville Journal.

A correspondent writes from  
Plato, Kane County, Mo., that in  
that place the Douglas Club num-  
bers forty-seven members, while the  
town in '58 had only seven Demo-  
cratic votes.

One of the Alabama Electors  
has declined serving the devil and  
Breckinridge, and goes for Dou-  
glas and Johnson.

## THE PRESS.

### Eaton, Ohio.

Thursday, Oct. 4, 1860.

#### The Issue.

For more than two years, the  
Administration, with all its tools,  
in the shape of Postmasters and  
other officials, have pursued Doug-  
las and his friends with a ven-  
geance unparalleled in the history  
of the country. No epithet has  
been too severe and no abuse too  
low and vulgar for them to heap  
upon the head of the great states-  
man, who dared to defend the  
right and oppose the perpetration  
of a great wrong, attempted to be  
inflicted upon the people of Kan-  
sas by the Administration. For  
his firm and unflinching adherence  
to principle, he has been hunted  
down by the minions of power; and  
now that he is the candidate of  
the Democratic party for Presi-  
dent, they still pursue him, and in  
order to crush him out, boldly pro-  
claim that they will succeed in  
their hellish work, no matter if  
ruin to the party, and devastation  
to the country follow.

For this purpose they bolted  
from the regular Convention at  
Baltimore, and nominated Breck-  
inridge and Lane.

The issue is so plain that it can-  
not be misunderstood—it must be  
fairly and squarely met. The peo-  
ple or the Federal office holders  
must rule. That is the issue, and  
it is for the freemen of this country  
to say which shall govern. For  
one, we have long since enrolled  
ourselves on the side of the masses;  
and, as we have, for two years, bat-  
tled against the attempt of office  
holders to rule them, so we intend  
to do as long as we have a voice in  
the politics of the country. This  
will be our position, no matter who  
may be in power. The time has  
come when the question must be  
met and decided. We took our  
stand with Douglas at the start,  
and stand with him to-day, and  
intend to remain by him until the  
bitter end. We do not desire to be  
counted as one of the latter day  
saints.

**"Free Territories for Free White  
Men."**  
This is a clap trap phrase very  
much used by the clap trap politi-  
cians of the Black Republican per-  
suasion, herenabouts: "Free Terri-  
tories for Free White Men." How  
they deduce such a war whoop  
from the creed of their party, we  
do not quite comprehend. They  
maintain that the Declaration in-  
cludes negroes when it says "all  
men are created equal." If this be  
so, by what right do they propose  
to appropriate the Territories ex-  
clusively to white men to the ex-  
clusion of their sable equals? If  
the negro is the equal of the white  
man anywhere, as they insist he is  
everywhere, he has as much right  
to occupy the Territories as any-  
body else; and any attempt to ex-  
clude him therefrom, or to deprive  
him, when there, from the exercise  
of any privilege enjoyed by white  
men, is "quibbling about this race  
or that race not being equal,"  
which Lincoln says his followers  
"must discard," and in violation of  
the great Republican creed—the  
grand "central idea," as Lincoln  
terms it—"the equality of all  
men of all races." Obviously,  
therefore, the motto we have quot-  
ed must be changed to that of  
"Free Territories for Free Niggers,"  
in order to make it an exact epi-  
tome of the Republican doctrine.

A Black Republican asked a  
young man, why are you for Dou-  
glas in preference to Lincoln? The  
answer was, "Because Douglas has  
always been for his country, while  
Lincoln was opposed to it during  
the Mexican war."

**Carl Schurz.**  
Sincerely do we thank the Gazette  
for reproducing the extract from  
Carl Schurz's Springfield (Mass.)  
speech which we find in its issue of  
yesterday. In it is embraced the  
portion we quoted to prove the ne-  
gro equality and fanatical Aboli-  
tionism of this much praised Re-  
publican orator. His declarations  
now stand out in broad day, Gazet-  
ted to the world, and cannot be  
misinterpreted. He declares it as  
his deliberate conviction, that un-  
less the signers of the Declaration  
of Independence intended to secure  
to the Slaves and free blacks all the  
rights and privileges which they  
hoped to obtain for themselves,  
then:

"There is your Declaration of  
Independence, a diplomatic dodge,  
adopted merely for the purpose of  
excusing the rebellious colonies in  
the eyes of civilized mankind.—  
There is your Declaration of Inde-  
pendence, no longer the sacred  
code of the rights of man, but a  
hypocritical piece of special plead-  
ing, drawn up by a batch of artful  
pettifoggers, who when speaking  
of the rights of man, meant but the  
privileges of a set of aristocratic  
slaveholders, but styled it the rights  
of man, in order to throw dust in  
the eyes of the world, and to in-  
veigle noble hearted fools in lend-  
ing them aid and assistance. [Ap-  
plause.] These are your boasted  
Revolutionary sires, no longer heroes  
and sages, but accomplished humb-  
lers and hypocrites; who said one  
thing and meant another; who passed  
counterfeit sentiments as genuine,  
and obtained arms and money and  
assistance and sympathy on false pre-  
tenses! There is your great Ameri-  
can Revolution, no longer the great  
champion of universal principles, but  
a mean Yankee trick—[bursts of ap-  
plause and laughter]—a wooden  
dummy—[renewed cheers]—THE  
MOST IMPUDENT IMPOSTOR  
EVER PRACTICED UPON  
THE WHOLE WORLD!"

[Applause.] The applause bestowed upon the  
speaker showed that his Republican  
audience concurred with him in  
opinion that if the Declaration was  
not intended to embrace the slaves  
and free blacks, and then Schurz  
was correct in his ideas of how that  
Declaration should be read, and  
what should be considered of its  
signers, and how the American  
Revolution should be regarded.—  
Mr. Douglas said that the Declara-  
tion was intended for the white  
race in the colonies and not for the  
slaves and free blacks. Carl Schurz  
says it was intended to embrace  
blacks as well as whites, and that  
unless his construction of it was  
correct, and that of Mr. Douglas  
wrong, then it "your Declaration  
of Independence a diplomatic  
dodge," "a hypocritical piece of  
special pleading, drawn up by a  
batch of artful pettifoggers," &c.,

Will the Gazette tell us whether  
it coincides in opinion with its  
great Republican orator?—Cincin-  
nati Enquirer.

**The Truth from a Breckinridge Man.**  
The Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser,  
a Breckinridge organ, in speaking  
of Mr. Douglas' Norfolk speech  
says:

"For one we by no means relish  
the Senator's Norfolk speech, a re-  
port of which we copy. It is right  
enough so far as it attributes Lin-  
coln's probable election to the im-  
prudence of the Charleston Seceders.  
But when he comes to speak of  
playing Jackson over the South, in  
case of secession on account of said  
election, there is more of Unionism  
than of good sense in it. It stirs  
State's rights with a degree of su-  
perciliousness by no means palat-  
able in this latitude. Still, it is a  
frank avowal, and Mr. Douglas  
maintains his character for honest-  
y in making it."

The Advertiser says that Mr.  
Douglas is right in attributing the  
election of Lincoln, and should  
that event take place, to the "im-  
prudence of the Charleston Seceders."  
It also gives him credit for  
his frank avowal of what he would  
do should Lincoln be elected, and  
any State attempt to secede on that  
account. What will the Advertiser  
say of Mr. Breckinridge when he  
learns how completely his candi-  
date dodged the celebrated ques-  
tion?

Republicans pretending that  
they are in favor of "land for the  
landless," when almost upon the  
heels a vote cast by Hamlin against  
the Homestead Bill, they chose  
him as a candidate for Vice Presi-  
dent. Perhaps they wish to re-  
serve it for free negroes, after Aboli-  
tion is affected.

**Old Abe as a Jumper.**  
We have heard of Abe as a rail  
splitter, a flat boat navigator, and a  
wrestler, and now we have him as  
a jumper. The Dubuque (Iowa)  
Herald gives his feats in this shape,  
as follows:

"When he was a member of the  
Illinois Legislature, the Democra-  
cy undertook to enact a law to com-  
pel the Banks to resume specie  
payment and redeem their prom-  
ises to pay, which had been circu-  
lated among the farmers, laboring  
men and merchants of the State,  
and were still in the hands of the  
producers of the State to the tune  
of many hundred thousands of dol-  
lars, and which could only be used  
at a frightful discount. The peo-  
ple were calling loudly upon the  
Legislature of the State for relief  
from the Bank swindlers—they de-  
manded that the banks which had  
got so many thousands of their  
hard earnings, should be forced to  
disgorge their fraudulent gains and  
redeem their notes.

This law was resisted by "Honest  
Old Abe," who was the active  
champion of the Banks and the  
wild cat swindlers.

And not only became the cham-  
pion of this fraud upon the people,  
but carried his opposition to an ex-  
tent that convicted him of complicity  
and collusion with the men who  
had been defrauding the people  
and farmers of Illinois. When all  
the power of parliamentary tactics  
had been exhausted—after every  
influence to secure votes against  
the proposed law had been used,  
and the Banks still found them-  
selves in a minority—they endeav-  
ored to defeat the bill by with-  
drawing their supporters from the  
Legislative Hall. To prevent this  
the doors were ordered to be closed,  
and then it was that "Honest  
Old Abe" made the most infamous  
jump of his life. At the head of  
the minions of the Bank swindlers,  
he jumped out of the window to  
prevent the passage of the law."

**What we Fight For!**  
The Democracy are fighting for  
the right of the people to make  
their own laws in State and Terri-  
tory. They are fighting for the  
great principle of man's capacity  
to govern himself. This doctrine  
was fought for in 1776, and the  
people are now called to maintain  
or reject it. Your fathers fought  
eight years to establish and defend  
it, and now will their son repudi-  
ate the blood and treasure then  
spent? True, it is, we have this  
day two parties who obstinately de-  
ny to the people the right of self-  
government, and claim that the  
emigrants who go out from the  
various States of the Union into the  
Territories, and there settle and as-  
sume the character of an organized  
community, have not the right to  
determine for themselves such civil  
institutions and domestic policy as  
they may want. One of these par-  
ties is headed by Lincoln, the other  
by Breckinridge, although enemies  
to each other they engage in a  
scheme to wrest from the people  
their rights. Aroused by their  
plots hundreds and thousands who  
never heretofore acted with the  
national Democracy, have already  
taken their stand manfully in the  
ranks, and we firmly believe that  
thousands upon thousands will yet  
do so, and that the people will up-  
hold the good old doctrine and tri-  
umphantly elect its representative  
men, Douglas and Johnson.

**Nigger in the Rail Pen.**  
At the Felicity Abolition meet-  
ing last Saturday, there was a wag-  
on present which had a three cor-  
nered rail pen built upon it, in  
which pen there was a negro man!  
This was to represent the Abolition  
platform and Old Abe's prin-  
ciples—the rails represent the polit-  
ical principles of Lincoln, and the  
Negro penned up inside the rails,  
represent the platform of the Aboli-  
tion party. Very appropriate in-  
deed.

On one of the banners was this  
expression: "Come to Abraham's  
bosom." The nigger in the rail  
pen it is said, was named Abra-  
ham.—Clermont Sun.

**"Lincoln and Freedom!"**  
These are prominent words in  
Republican newspapers and on Re-  
publican banners. "Freedom" for  
whom? The negroes are the only  
persons in this country who do not  
already enjoy freedom, and of  
course it is for them that the free-  
dom part of their motto is intend-  
ed. "Lincoln and freedom for the  
negro," then, is the word.

## Douglas Notices Buchanan's Letter.

In regard to the point relative  
to the President's threat to ostrac-  
ise his friends, (Douglas) had made  
the statement in a public speech.—  
The President denies it in a letter  
to a member of Congress. He  
could have no controversy with  
him about the matter. There were  
no witnesses to the conversation. As  
to the other point, that he had not  
removed his friends, he appealed to  
the record to contradict the asser-  
tion. He had not sought a contro-  
versy with the President on these  
points. The President had forced  
it upon him by writing a letter to  
be read all over the country, and  
that after he had taken the stump  
against him. He left the matter  
to the consideration and verdict of  
the people.

Mr. Douglas here alluded to the  
charge that he was the "stump  
candidate." He said the reason  
which had prevented candidates  
heretofore from taking the stump  
was the fear of giving utterance to  
sentiments in one locality that  
would lose votes in another. He  
had no such fear. He had but one  
sentiment for all the sections of our  
common country, and could with  
equal freedom give utterance to  
them in the North or South, East  
or West. He declared he was not  
courting votes for the Presidency.  
If the people would put down the  
two sectional parties which are  
threatening the perpetuity of the  
Union—rebuke fanaticism both  
North and South—he did not care  
who they made President.

**Place it on your Banners.**  
Old Abe was in Congress during  
the Mexican war, and for his votes  
against the war on that occasion,  
the citizens of his section of the  
country, without distinction of par-  
ty, assembled and passed a resolu-  
tion that would read well on Re-  
publican banners. The resolution  
was as follows:

RESOLVED, That ABELINCOLN,  
the author of the "spotty" resolu-  
tions in Congress against his own  
country, should be long remember-  
ed by his constituents, but may  
they cease to remember him except  
to rebuke him, they have done  
nothing for him, but he has done  
nothing for them, SAVE THE STAIN  
HE HAS INFLICTED ON THEIR NAME.

The Democracy of Illinois in  
every county are divided into  
Douglas Associations, and when-  
ever a public meeting is held they  
turn out almost en masse. The old  
and young voters are styled "The  
Hickory," the boys, over fifteen  
and under twenty are called "Hick-  
ory Sprouts" while those still  
younger are called "Hickory Buds."  
The females are known as "Hick-  
ory Wreaths" that bind their hus-  
bands, lovers, fathers and sons to-  
gether in close union for Democra-  
cy. Over there everybody is for  
Douglas, except a sprinkling of  
"Wide Awakes" scattered here and  
there.

A correspondent from Iowa  
says, that in that district that gave  
Frederick Douglass, in 1856, two hundred  
majority, will now give Douglas at  
least one hundred and seventy five  
majority. Never since the days of  
Jackson have I seen the enthusi-  
asm for a candidate for President  
that there is for Douglas here in  
Iowa. Mark my prediction, Iowa  
will give ten thousand majority for  
Stephen A. Douglas for President  
next November.

The Rockland Island Argus  
of the 12th inst., says that a Doug-  
las Club was formed on the 31st  
ult. in Canoe creek Township, and  
that five Fremont men from Coe  
Township enrolled their names at  
the first meeting. Others intend  
joining. One of the speakers, Esq.  
Feats of Erie Township, was a Fre-  
mont man in 1856.

In Madison, Wis., 75 Fre-  
mont men joined the Douglas Club.  
In Appleton 150 Fremont men joined  
the Douglas Club. In Prescott  
40 did the same. In Labroes the  
change is still greater. This is the  
index for Wisconsin.

The St. Louis Republican  
says: "A friend who is well posted  
writes us that the Breckinridge  
men in Illinois are fast falling into  
line with the democracy to beat  
Lincoln, and that probably not  
more than 1,500, if so many in the  
whole State, will bolt."

A gentleman from Musking-  
um of undoubted veracity, informs  
us that there are twenty Fremont  
men in one precinct in that county  
who have declared their intention  
to vote for the Douglas ticket in  
November.

## Disunion—A Picture.

Hon. Archibald Dixon delivered  
an eloquent speech to the Democ-  
racy of Henderson county, Ken-  
tucky, in vindication of Stephen  
A. Douglas, and in opposition to  
sectionalism, on the 21st of July.—  
He presents to the people of Ken-  
tucky the following graphic pic-  
ture of what their State would be  
in case the schemes of the disun-  
ionists should succeed:

Will those States do what they  
threatened to do? And then when  
they have withdrawn the fearful  
struggle between the Northern and  
Southern States is to be precipitated  
upon the country. Then Ken-  
tucky is to become to theatre, once  
more, of battles and conflicts, and  
which, in former times, from their  
fierce and terrible character, gave  
to her the name of "Dark and  
bloody ground." Over her Terri-  
tories hostile armies are to march  
and counter-march; here within her  
limits and upon her soil the battles  
of the contending armies will be  
fought, and her people subjected to  
all the horrors of civil war. The  
bones of her slaughtered citizens  
will blanch upon the hills and val-  
leys, and her streams run red with  
the blood of her murdered people  
—and when all this has been done,  
and the best government ever  
vouchsafed by Heaven to man has  
been broken up and destroyed, and  
that too for the merest abstraction  
of protecting slavery in the Terri-  
tories, what will you have gained?  
Will you have succeeded in accom-  
plishing that for which this great-  
est of all sacrifices is to be made.—  
Will slavery in the Territories be  
then protected; and how, and by  
whom will it be protected? An-  
swer the question, ye Disunionists,  
and you who are in favor of the  
Southern Confederacy.

**Nut to Nigger Worshipers.**  
By our telegrams of yesterday,  
we learn that the "King of Dake-  
my (in Africa) was about to sacri-  
fice 2,000 persons to the memory of  
the late Kings father. When we  
add to this the well known fact  
that these victims are subsequently sold  
for beef, and eaten as well as we  
would a saddle of mutton, we feel  
slightly disposed to ask the Press  
and Tribune whether these mon-  
sters are the equals of Carl Schurz  
and Gaspar Butz? Whether they  
were born equal? Whether these  
colored gentry have the "inalien-  
able right" to the "pursuit of hap-  
piness," in the sacrifice of 2,000 hu-  
man beings at a single pop, in hon-  
or of "of the late Kings memory!"

Will the advocate of "Negro  
Equality" design to give us his  
opinion on these delicate points?—  
Chicago Times and Herald.

A newspaper before us states  
that at the breaking of the ground  
for the commencement of the  
Lincoln and Tennessee Railroad  
at Lynchburg, a clergyman slowly  
and solemnly read a manuscript  
prayer, at the conclusion of which  
an old negro, who had been resting  
with one foot on his spade, and his  
arm on the handle, looking intently  
in the chaplain's face, straighten-  
ed himself up, and remarked  
very audibly:—"Well, I reckon dat  
de first time de Lord's cher been  
writ to on de subject of railroads."

**A Fact.**  
The Detroit Free "Press" says,  
it is a fact to be remembered that  
at the last session of the Michigan  
Legislature the Black Republicans  
voted to give the elective franchise  
to negroes who possessed a prop-  
erty qualification of two hundred  
and fifty dollars, and refused to give  
the same right to foreign born citi-  
zens. The Democrats voted to  
give to all white citizens the same  
rights as were given to negroes.—  
The Black Republicans put the ne-  
gro above the foreign born citizens.

**The Famous Decision.**  
The Republican Press and Re-  
publican stumpers blow off a large  
amount of useless and nonsensical  
gas about the decision of the United  
States Supreme Court in the  
Dred Scott case. Nothing under  
the heavens was decided by the  
Court and declared to be law in  
this case, except that a negro is not  
a citizen of the United States. No  
person except an abolition amalga-  
mationist has objection to such a  
decision.

Colonel Henry Calhoun, a  
life long Democrat, has taken the  
stump in Jasper county Mississip-  
pi, for Douglas and Johnson, and it  
is said his speeches have aroused  
the people of that region of Missis-  
sippi to the true condition of the  
country.